

KLASSEN-NEKLYUDOVA, M.V.; GOVORKOV, V.G.; PAPKOV, V.S.; URUSOVSKAYA, A.A.;
TIMOFEYEVA, V.A.

Plastic deformation of a nickel single crystal. Part 2: The effect of temperature and rate of deformation on the compression curves and microstructure of nickel. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 18 no.2:263-269 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

L 24624-65 ZWT(m)/ZWP(w)/ZWA(d)/T/ZWP(s)/ZWP(b) ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/ESD(ga)

ACCESSION NR: AP5000370

S/0053/64/084/002/0363/0365

AUTHOR: Klassen-Neklyulova, M. V.

TITLE: All-union conference on dislocations and mechanical properties of crystals

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 84, no. 2, 1964, 363-365

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation, imperfection, crystal, solid state, scientific conference

ABSTRACT: A conference on the problems related to the motion of dislocations in crystals was held in Odessa between 12th and 16th May, 1964. Over 300 representatives of the leading scientific institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academies of Sciences of the Union Republic, State Committees and higher educational establishments (81 organizations in all, from 28 Soviet cities) took part in this Conference. Thirty-seven papers on the following subjects were heard and discussed: 1. Mobility of dislocations in crystals. 2. Theoretical problems of the motion of dislocations. 3. Influence of external fields and impurities on the mobility of dislocations in crystals. 4. Relationships governing the multiplication and motion of dislocations under various deformation conditions.

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5. Interaction of dislocations with block and twin boundaries; twinning dislocations.
6. Role of the motion of dislocations in the processes of creep relaxation and fracture.
7. Nonconservative motion of dislocations. The opening paper was a detailed review of the first subject by E. M. Nadgornyy of the Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute. The second paper by A. A. Urusovskaya of the Crystallography Institute AN SSSR dealt with the dependence of the velocity of edge dislocations in GI crystals on the applied stress. Much interest was aroused by the paper of F. F. Lavrent'yev, O. P. Salita and V. I. Startsev (Physicotechnical Institute, Khar'kov) on the influence of temperature and the degree of perfection of zinc crystals on the stress necessary to start the motion of dislocations in pyramidal slip planes. N. A. Toropov and Yu. P. Udalov (Leningrad Technological Institute) reported the first investigations of "The motion of dislocations in potassium bromide crystals." Nine papers dealt with the motion of dislocations in crystals. The most interesting were: "Theory of moving dislocations" by A. M. Kosevich (Khar'kov Physicotechnical Institute), a paper on the motion of mixed dislocations with jogs by A. N. Orlov (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute, "The mobility of dislocations according to the Frenkel'-Kontorova model" by V. L. Indenbom, and a discussion by L. I. Vasil'ev of various possible geometrical mechanisms of strengthening of ordered alloys associated

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with the interaction of dislocations and antiphase boundaries. Among the papers of subjects 4 and 5 were the paper of M. P. Shaskol'skaya (Steel Institute) on the influence of impurities on the motion of dislocations in ionic crystals, the communication of E. G. Shvidkovskiy and N. V. Zaccoruyko (Moscow State University) on dislocations in an electric field, and "Investigation of the behavior of dislocations in antimony crystals" by L. M. Soyfer. Of special note among the papers on subjects 5, 6, and 7 was the paper of V. M. Stepanova and A. A. Predvoditeley, "Investigation of the retardation of dislocations by dislocation walls in crystals." A. L. Roytburd (Metal Physics Institute of NIIChERMET, Moscow) developed a general theory of nonconservative steady-state motion of dislocations and investigated in detail the case of conservative climb of screw dislocations. A. L. Roytburd, M. P. Usikov and L. M. Utevakly established that the mechanism of high-temperature creep amounts to the conservative climb of screw dislocations discussed in the paper of A. L. Roytburd just referred to. V. N. Rozhanskly and A. A. Predvoditeley observed electron-microscopically the interaction of moving dislocations with prismatic dislocation loops in zinc foil. N. K. Rakova and A. A. Predvoditeley discussed "The motion of dislocations and relaxation of stresses." The Conference adopted several resolutions. The organizers of the Conference were the Council on the Physics of Strength,

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AN SSSR, the Crystallography Institute AN SSSR, and the I.I. Mechnikov State University
in Odessa.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, CO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3167

Card 4/4

GORYUNOVA, N.A.; KIRENSKIY, L.V.; KLASSEN-NEKLYDOVA, M.V.

Colloquium on solid state physics held in Rumania. Vest. AN SSSR
35 no.4:82 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

ACC NR: AP6021774

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0033/0034

INVENTOR: Papkov, V. S.; Klassen-Meklyudova, M. V.; Govorkov, V. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for finishing blanks made from corundum. Class 12, No. 182705

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 33-34

TOPIC TAGS: corundum, finishing machine, mechanical heat treatment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for finishing blanks made from corundum. The proper shape (e. g. conical) is produced by first shielding the section of the blank to remain unfinished and then placing the blank in the working zone of a graphite furnace for heat treatment at approximately 1900°C under a vacuum of about $5 \cdot 10^{-1}$ with continuous evacuation of gases.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec62

Card 1/1

UDC: 661.232.2.002,6

ZLOBIN, B.I.; PEVTSOVA, L.A.; KLASSOVA, N.S.

Distribution of lead and zinc, and metallogenic specialization
in Variscian granitoids with increased basicity (central part
of the Tien Shien). Geokhimiya no.7:851-863 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.
Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 26, 1963.

KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.; OSADCHAYA, L.M.; PETROV, V.S.

Problems of the ecology of plague and pseudotuberculosis
microbes. Report No.2: Oligonitrophilic and oligocarbophilic
properties of the pseudotuberculosis pathogen in rodents.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.11:136-137 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochuanyy
institut. Submitted Feb. 22, 1965.

KAMENETSKIY, Mark Oskarovich [deceased]; KLASSON, I.R., red.

Robert Eduardovich Klasson. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 210 p. (MIRA 17:6)

VINTER, A.V.; MEKRASOV, A.M.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.;
VASILENKO, P.I.; LAUPMAN, P.P.; TERMAN, I.A.; VINOGRADOV, N.P.;
ANTOSHIN, M.N.; ALKHANDROV, B.K.; USPENSKIY, B.S.; KLASSON, I.R.;
KHNYFITS, M.N.; DRUTSKIY, V.F.; KRACHKOVSKIY, M.N.; POPOV, P.A.;
CHELIDZE, I.M.; FILARETOV, S.N.; KOZLOV, M.D.; BERLIN, V.Ya.;
SARADZHEV, A.Kh.; GORDZIYEVICH, I.S.; PAK, V.P.; DORFMAN, S.M.;
DUBINSKIY, L.A.; UL'YANOV, S.A.; GRUDINSKIY, P.O.; KUVSHINSKIY, M.N.;
ERMOLANKO, V.M.

Mikhail Mikhailovich Karpov. Elek.sta. 27 no.10:62 O '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Karpov, Mikhail Mikhailovich, d.1956)

KLASSON, L.R., insh.

Fire prevention in transformer installations in France. Energekhoz.
sa rub. no.5:44-46 8-0 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(France--Electric transformers--Safety measures)

KLASSOV, NIKOLAY KONSTANTINOVICH

KUDRYASHOV, Nikolai Nikolayevich; GONCHAROV, Boris Alekseyevich;

KLASSOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich; TELASHEV, A.M., redaktor;

IGPIS, Ye.A., Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PANKRATOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Special kinds of photography; macro-, micro- and stereo-
photography] Spetsial'nye vidy fotos'emki; makro-, mikro- i
stereofotos'emka. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1955. 171 p.
(Biblioteka fotoljubitelia, no.5) (MIRA 9:3)
(Photography)

KLASSOV, V.I.

AUTHOR: Klassov, V.I., Capt, Mil Navigator First Class 86-12-22/29

TITLE: We do not Agree with Comrade Davydov (My ne soglasny s tov. Davydovym)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota, 1957, Nr 12, p. 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this short article attention is drawn to some errors and inadequacies discovered in the article "Preparation of the Radar Bombsight for Bombing" (Podgotovka radiolokatsionnogo pritsela k bombometaniyu) by Engineer-Major A.N. Davydov, which was published in Nr 8, 1957, 8, 1957, of this periodical.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

KLASSOV, V.I., voyennyi shturman pervogo klassa, kapitan

We do not agree with Comrade Davydov. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 40
no.12:77 D '57.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Bombing, Aerial)

KLASSOVA, N.S.; LEONOVA, L.L.

Photometric determination of titanium in microgram portions of minerals and rocks by means of 2,7-dichlorochromotropic acid. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no. 1:131-132 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Sinyakova, S. I., Klassova, N. S.

SOV/78-4-9-12/44

TITLE:

The Absorption Spectra of the Uranyl Nitrate in Organic Solvents

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 9, pp 2000-2008 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present investigation was concluded in 1954. The determination of the optical density of the solutions was carried out by means of an SF-11 spectrophotometer. To begin with, the absorption was measured in the following aqueous solutions: in dilute hydrochloric acid, in saturated ammonium nitrate solution, in 4% ortho-phosphoric acid, and in 10% sulfuric acid (Fig 2). With the exception of the hydrochloric acid solution all solutions showed an absorption maximum at 410 - 425 m μ . Thus, a complex is evidently not formed in dilute hydrochloric acid. The molar absorption coefficients are very small (5 - 15). For this reason the absorption spectra of uranyl nitrate were measured in organic solvents (diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, acetoacetic ester, orthoformic ester, dioxane, methyl-ethyl ketone, methyl-propyl ketone, methyl-butyl ketone, cyclohexanone, butyl alcohol, tri-n-butyl phosphate, xylene, and cyclohexane)(Figs 3, 4). Light absorption

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The Absorption Spectra of the Uranyl Nitrate in Organic Solvents

SOV/78-4-9-12/44

was highest in acetoacetic ester. In all ketonic solvents the absorption maximum lay at $450 \text{ m}\mu$. The value for the molar absorption coefficient ϵ decreases with a rising C/O proportion (Fig 5). In butyl alcohol (Fig 6) the absorption curve between $375 - 400 \text{ m}\mu$ is horizontal, and at $316 \text{ m}\mu$ rises to 100%. In dioxane the spectrum is similar (Fig 7). It was not possible to extract uranyl nitrate with cyclohexane and xylene. The molar absorption coefficient varies between 10 and 20 in the majority of the organic solvents investigated. Divergent values were obtained for mixtures of solvents, e.g. 45 for methyl ethyl ketone - ethyl acetate (1:1), 180 for the acetoacetic ester fraction distilling at $170 - 183^\circ$. This fraction might thus be employed as solvent for the spectroscopic determination of small amounts of uranium. However, the influence of Fe^{III} which forms colored compounds with this ester, and the inhibitory influence of other elements (Ti, V, Mo) on the extraction (Table 3) would first have to be eliminated by addition of masking, complex forming substances. The authors thank A. P. Vinogradov for his advice. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 21 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

May 14, 1958

5 (2), 5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Sinyakova, S. I., Klassova, N. S.

SOV/75-14-4-12/30

TITLE:

Spectrophotometric Investigation of Uranium Solutions.
Communication 2. A Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination
of Uranium in Ores and Other Materials, As Thiocyanate,
After the Extraction With Methylene Ketone

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 451-456 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The determination method proposed in the paper is based on the fact that uranium is extracted as a nitrate with the help of methylethyl ketone, whereby the major part of the accompanying elements is separated. The photometric determination of uranium is then carried out immediately in the organic phase, after adding ammonium thiocyanate. The determination is thereby accelerated and simplified. Methylene ketone is specially suitable for the extraction since the distribution coefficient of uranyl nitrate in this reagent (K-21) is greater than in other organic solvents (Ref 1). The measurement of the optical densities was carried out on the spectrophotometer SP-11. Methylene ketone or a mixture of water and acetone, which contained the reagents in the same concentration as the sample solution, were used as a comparative solution. The authors investigated the

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Spectrophotometric Investigation of Uranium Solutions. SOV/75-14-4-12/30
Communication 2. A Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination of Uranium
in Ores and Other Materials, As Thiocyanate, After the Extraction With
Methylethyl Ketone

influence exerted by the elements iron, copper, aluminum, titanium, vanadium, and molybdenum on the light absorption of the uranium-thiocyanate complex in aqueous acetone (60 % by volume of acetone) as a medium. Small amounts of iron and copper are of no importance if the determination is carried out at 350 m μ . Aluminum, even in great amounts, does not disturb the proposed determination of uranium. Aqueous acetone can therefore be used as a medium for an exact spectrophotometric determination of uranium in the form of a thiocyanate complex, after the separation of a number of disturbing elements. The elimination of the disturbing influence of several elements which can be extracted by methylethyl ketone, is described in the paper in detail. Conditions of the spectrophotometric determination of uranium in the form of a thiocyanate complex were worked out with the help of samples containing Fe, Cu, Co, V, Mo, and other elements. According to the foreign ions present, 4 variations of this method are proposed, which are described in detail. The method permits the determination of 0.01-1.0 % of uranium in ores

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Spectrophotometric Investigation of Uranium Solutions. SOV/75-14-4-12/30
Communication 2. A Spectrophotometric Method for the Determination of Uranium in
Ores and Other Materials, As Thiocyanate, After the Extraction With
Methylethyl Ketone

and other materials. The relative error of the determination is $\pm 2-3\%$. Table 1 shows the results of the spectrophotometric determination of uranium in the form of a thiocyanate complex, after extraction by methylethyl ketone from solutions which contained various foreign ions (Fe, Cu, Co, Mo, Zr, V) and, for their elimination, various masking substances (ascorbic acid, lactic acid, zirconium nitrate). The results of the determination of uranium in 6 ore samples are shown in table 2. (P. N. Paley delivered a short report on this material at the Geneva Conference 1955). There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 20 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo
AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical
Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR,
Moscow)

Card 3/4

KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.; BERENDYAYEVA, E.L.

~~Study of fleas of rodents in the eastern Pamirs.~~ Izv.Otd.est.
nauk AN Tadsh.SSR no.10:185-192 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Frunsenskaya protivoepidemicheskaya stantsiya Ministerstva
sdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(Pamirs--Fleas) (Parasites--Rodentia)

KLASSOVSKIY L. N.

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insect-Vectors of
Disease Pathogens.

G-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 8, 1958, No 33977

Author : Grebenyuk, B. V., ~~Klassovskiy, L. N.~~, Sartbaev, S. K.,
Shvarts, E. A., Polulyakh, P. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Study of the Possible Role of Ixodic Mites as Reposito-
ries and Transmitters of Pestis Bacteria. -- Izuchenie
vozmozhnoy roli iksodovykh kleshchey kak khraniteley i
perenoschikov chumnykh mikrobov.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta zool. i parazitol. AN KirgSSR, 1956, No. 5,
121-127.

Abstract : By biotests and individual inoculations of intestinal
contents on a nutrient medium an investigation was con-
ducted of the capacity of the mites *Dermacentor pavlovskiy*,
Haemaphysalis warburtoni and *H. punctata* to become con-
taminated with pest bacteria when fed on infected guinea
pigs, to store pest stimulants and transfer it by biting

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L 24462-65 EWT(1)/EMA(b) Pa-4 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5005608

8/0297/64/009/010/0923/0925

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AUTHOR: Klassovskiy, L. H.

TITLE: Effect of inoculation dose on growth of P. pestis in the presence of streptomycin

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 9, no. 10, 923-925

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, streptomycin, bacterial disease

ABSTRACT: The author proposed that synergistic interrelationships of bacteria at the beginning stages of population growth can affect growth of the plague bacillus in the presence of streptomycin. It is possible that in the inoculation of large masses of bacteria on antibiotic-containing medium substances capable of activating the remaining live microorganisms are liberated as a result of the destruction of many of the cells. Streptomycin-sensitive strain No 1,435 was for the experiments. Different doses of 2-day bacteria were inoculated on Hottinger agar not containing antibiotics and on agar to which streptomycin was added in a 1.5 unit/ml concentration. Five agar-containing dishes were selected for each dosage. After three days of incubation in a thermostat at 28°C, the number of growing colonies were counted. Analysis of the data showed

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005608

random variations in the colony yield when different dosages of *P. pestis* were inoculated into agar not containing antibiotic. In all the three experiments with inoculations of streptomycin-sensitive culture on streptomycin-containing agar, the higher inoculation dosages uniformly resulted in a higher colony yield. Results of these experiments confirmed the existence of synergistic interrelationships between plate bacilli at their initial growth stages in an antibiotic-containing medium. This phenomenon provides the bacterial culture with the possibility of surviving under favorable medium conditions during the time required for the formation of adaptive mechanisms. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut, Alma-Ata (Central Asian Scientific Research Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 63350-65 EWA(b)-2/EWA(1)/EWT(1) JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5011276

UR/0016/65/000/004/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Klassovskiy, L. N.; Osadchaya, L. M.; Petrov, V. S.

21
20
B

TITLE: Ecology problems of plague and pseudotuberculosis bacilli.
Report 1. Carbon and nitrogen nutrition of pseudotuberculosis
causative agents in rodents

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 37-41

42.

TOPIC TAGS: ecology, rodent, pseudotuberculosis, plague, causative agent, nutrition, carbon, nitrogen, synthetic medium, bacteriologic culture method, differentiation

ABSTRACT: Nine natural strains of rodent pseudotuberculosis causative agents were cultured in a liquid synthetic medium to determine their carbon and nitrogen requirements. In studying carbon nutrition, ammonia sulfate (1 g/l) and different carbon compounds containing carbon in the amount found in glucose (1 g/l) were added to the medium. In studying nitrogen nutrition, glycerine (1 g/l) and different nitrogen compounds containing nitrogen in the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011276

amount found in ammonia sulfate (1 g/l.) were added to the medium. Suspensions of two-day old pseudotuberculosis cultures (100 ml) containing $2 - 5 \cdot 10^5$ bacteria/1 ml were placed in flasks (200 ml volume) and incubated at 28° for 7 days. Culture samples were taken daily and count on agar films to determine the number of viable cells. Additional experiments were carried out in the synthetic medium to differentiate the causative agents of plague from those of pseudotuberculosis. Findings show that the pseudotuberculosis causative agent can use the following as carbon sources: monosaccharides (glucose, rhamnose), ribasic alcohol (glycerine), organic acids (lactic, citric, and succinic), and organic acid salts (acetates and citrates). Of all the carbon compounds added to the synthetic medium, only ethanol was not utilized by the microorganism. Glycerine proved to be the most effective carbon source. As sources of nitrogen, the pseudotuberculosis causative agent can use organic compounds (urea and amino acids) and inorganic compounds (ammonium salts), the latter being the best source. With glycerine as the sole carbon source and ammonia as the nitrogen source, synthetic media can be used to differentiate plague and pseudotuberculosis bacilli. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011276

ASSOCIATION: Sredneasiatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
protivochnyy institut (Central Asia Scientific-Research Antiplague
Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09 Jun 54

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card ^{KC} 3/3

KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.; ANISIMOV, P.I.

Effect of prolonged fractional irradiation on the morphological characteristics of plague pathogen cells. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.11:45-51 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Sredneaziatskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta.

(PASTEURILLA PESTIS)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

ANISIMOV, P.I.; KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.

Simple method for observing the development of micro-organisms on solid nutrient media. Lab. delo 8 no.2:39-40 P '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochemnyy institut, Alma-Ata.

(BACTERIOLOGY...CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

KLASSOVSKIY, L.N.

Some characteristics of the process of adaptation to streptomycin of various strains cultivated on synthetic media. Antibiotiki 8 no. 52444-449 My'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sredne-Aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut.

1 29189-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6019121

SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/011/0136/0137

AUTHOR: Klassovskiy, L.N.; Osadchaya, L.M.; Petrov, V.S. 22
B

ORG: Central Asian Scientific Research Antiplague Institute (Sredneasiatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut)

TITLE: Aspects of the ecology of the plague and pseudotuberculosis microorganisms II. Oligonitrophilic and oligocarbophilic properties of the pathogen of pseudotuberculosis in rodents

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1965, 136-137

TOPIC TAGS: bacteria, bacteriology

ABSTRACT: In studying nitrogen and carbon nutrition of the pathogen of pseudotuberculosis in rodents, the authors found that the microorganism multiplied rapidly in synthetic media lacking in nitrogenous substances of organic carbon compounds. All the carbon sources used (arabinose, rhamnose, glucose, galactose, mannose, glycerin, mannite, and dulcitol) encouraged bacterial multiplication 5 to 20-fold in 4 to 10 days. Multiplication did not cease even after successive serial passages of the culture on a nitrogen-deficient medium. On media with all the carbon sources (except glycerin), the number of viable cells markedly decreased during the first 2 days of incubation, but started to increase thereafter. Thus, the experiments showed

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ACC NR: AP6019121

that the pseudotuberculosis pathogen possessed oligonitrophilic properties, i.e., the capacity to multiply in a medium to which nitrogen compounds were not added, although no special steps were taken to eliminate traces of these compounds. The organism was also found to possess oligocarbophilic properties. It multiplied on a synthetic medium lacking in organic carbon compounds to about the same extent as on the nitrogen-deficient media.

The authors conclude by recalling that oligonitrophilia and oligocarbophilia are characteristic of many soil microorganisms. This is an indication of the evolutionary "youth" of the pseudotuberculosis pathogen as a parasitic microorganism. It also suggests that the soil may be a place where the microorganism can survive for a long time outside the body of its host. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb65/

Card 2/2

BLG

UDC: 576.851.45+576.852.2157.095.1+576.852.215.095.3

GORBUNOV, O.N.; RYADOV, V.G.; KLASSOVSKIY, Yu.A.

Toxic effect of radioactive iodine from a single oral administration.
Med. rad. 5 no.6:69-74 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(IODINE—ISOTOPES)

DAVIDOV, B.I.; KLASSOVSKIY, Yu.A.

Cholinesterase activity of the blood serum and fatty infiltration in
the liver of dogs after acute radiation sickness. Radiobiologia 1
no.5:711-714 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LIPID METABOLISM)
(LIVER) (CHOLINESTERASE)

ANTIPENKO, Ye.F.; DAVIDOVA, B.I.; KLASSOVSKIY, Yu.K.

Thyroid gland function in dogs at various times after total-body irradiation. Med.rad. no.6:44-47 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (THYROID GLAND--RADIOGRAPHY)

KLASTERSKA, I.

Effect of cytoplasmic factors on the variability of *Aspergillus* strains. *Biologia plantarum* 5 no.2:100-108 '63.

1. Department of Genetics, Faculty of Natural Science, Charles University, and Microbiological Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague - Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2.

RETOVSKY, R.; KLASTERSKA, Irena

Study of the growth and development of *Chlorella* populations in the culture as a whole.V. The influence of magnesium sulfate on autospore formation. *Folia microbiol* 6 no.2:115-126 '61.
(KRAI 10:5)

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.
(CHLORELLA) (SPORES (BOTANY)) (MAGNESIUM SULFATE)
(REPRODUCTION)

RETOVSKY, R.; KLASTERSKA, Irena

Study of the growth and development of Chlorella populations in the culture as a whole. VI. Basophilia and oxido reduction relationships in Chlorella cells. Folia microbiol 6 no.2:127-135 '61 (KEAI 10:5)

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.
(CHLORELLA) (CELLS) (REPRODUCTION) (BASOPHILIA)

KLASTERKA, J.

Bloom manipulation during rolling on vertical rolling mills. p. 199.

HUTNIK, (Ministerstvo hutního průmyslu a rudných dolů) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 9, no. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1959
Uncl.

KLATERSKA, I.; ULIYANOVA, Z.; HRSEL, I.

The study of mitochondrial bodies in rice and wheat. p. 324.
(CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE, Vol. 5, No. 6, Nov 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

RETOVSKY, T.; KLASTERSKA, Irena

Study of teh growth and development of Chlorella populations in the culture as a whole. II. The tonicity of the culture medium and its influence on the cytomorphogenesis of Chlorella cells. III. The cholate effect in Chlorella cells. Folia microbiol 5 no.2:73-84 Mr '60. (EBAI 9:7)

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(CHLORELLA)
(SODIUM CHOLATE)
(SALT)

RETOVSKY, R.; KLASTERSKA, Irena.

Study of the growth and development of Chlorella populations in the culture as a whole. IV. The polynuclear character of Chlorella cells. Folia microbiol 5 no.3:145-148 '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(CHLORELLA)

(PLANT CELLS AND TISSUES)

RETOVSKI, R.; KLASTERSKA, Irena; VRANA, Dagmar

Study of the growth and development of chlorella populations in the culture as a whole. VII. The influence of different light-night periods on the life cycle of chlorella cells. Folia microbiol. 7 no.6:372-382 '62.

1. Department of Technical Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.
(ALGAE) (LIGHT)

RETOVSKI, R.; KLASTERSKA, Irena

Study of the growth and development of *Chlorella* populations in the culture as a whole. VIII. The reactions of *Chlorella* cells with redox indicators at different stages of their life cycle. *Folia microbiol.* 7 no.6:383-387 '62.

1. Department of Technical Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.
(ALGAE) (OXIDATION-REDUCTION)

R417

Klářenský (I.). A new morphogenic virus on roses. —*Studia bot. Czechoslov.*,
10, 1-3, pp. 1-13, 1949.

In 1940 roses *Rosa lucida*, *R. rugosa*, and the Gloire de Moutonnes rose growing in the garden of the Botanical Department of the National Museum, Praha-Troja, Czechoslovakia, developed abnormal cowl- or cornet-shaped leaves. In 1942, after the rose bushes were transferred to another locality, cowl-shaped leaflets and other irregularities reappeared in *R. lucida*. Inoculations carried out with crushed cowl-shaped leaflets of this species in 1947 produced cowl-shaped leaflets and other irregularities in *R. moyosi* and *R. arvensis*. It is concluded that these are no spontaneous teratological phenomena as previously assumed, but that they are caused by a group of viruses transmitted by an insect vector.

Review of Applied Mycology

KLIBRANKY (1.). A cowl-forming virosis in Roses, Lime-trees and Elm-trees. ...
Stud. bot. Czechosl., 12, 2, pp. 73-171, 134 figs., 1951.

This is an account of further studies in the Botanical Department of the National Museum, Prague, on the cowl-forming virus of roses (cf. *R.A.M.*, 29, p. 28). In 1949, 19 additional *Rosa* spp. were affected besides those previously involved (loc. cit.). In 1960 the majority of these specimens showed no symptoms at all although there were three plants newly affected, one severely.

To date 68 lime trees (ibid., 30, p. 14) of the species *Tilia cordata*, *T. platyphyllos*, and *T. macrophylla* are affected in the vicinity of Český Krumlov and Zlatá Koruna, and numerous reports have been received from other localities. On the European elm cowl-shaped leaves were observed at Hostinné and Kunratic. The author suspects that in the latter case the trees were infected from roses near by. In experiments in Prague, at Sdiblice near Prague, and at Kunratic Castle, in which 13 ten-year-old *T. platyphyllos* were grafted with scions from affected trees, perfect cowl-shaped leaves appeared on two of the stocks and nearly all developed aberrations of different kinds. Later, symptoms were observed on two similar trees which had not been grafted.

are few, simple, angular, 106 to 178 μ long, pale brown at the base and hyaline at the tip. The unicellular, hyaline conidia are 28-8 to 30-6 by 14-4 to 16-2 μ .
There is little information about the powdery mildew of kok-saghyz, its origin, spread, and the damage it induces. It was first reported from Ukraine and the Caucasus as not very harmful to the plant, but has since (in 1948) been found to cause a great deal of damage in plantations in the Kurak district.

KLASTERSEY, I.

Klastersky, I. Roses of the Doupov Mountains. p. 20. CASOPIS: ODDIL PRIRO-
DOVEDNY. Praha. Vol. 123, no. 1, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (KEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KLASTERSKY, I.

Klasterky, I. Fraxinus excelsior L. var. pruhoniciana Klasterky var. nova.
p. 69. CASOPIS; OSSIL PŘIRODOVEDNY. Praha. Vol. 123, no. 1, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (KEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

KLASTERSKY. I.

The heath Erica carnea L., its occurrence and the significance of the study of its origin. p. 195. Prague. CASOPIS; ODDIL PŘIRODOVEDNY. Vol. 123, no. 2, 1954.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EFAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 3, March 1956.

КАРБИДЫ, I.

Technological value of rose hips with regard to the production of vitamin concentrates. V. Kott and I. Khlizovskiy. *Prilozhenie k Zhurnalu "Khimiya"*.
different varieties of *Rosa canina* on the basis of their vitamin C content with isolated values. L. J. 1954

KLASTERSKY, IVAN.

Ascidia a abortace na listech Fagus sylvatica L. var. Rohardi Korber.
Ascidia and abortions in the leaves of Fagus sylvatica L. var. Rohardi
Korber. Praha, Nakl. Narodniho musea, 1955. 43 p. (Praha, Nakl.
Narodniho musea, 1955. 43 p. (Prague. Narodni museum. Sbornik B:
Přirodovedny, v. 11, no 3) (In Czech, English, and Russian. illus.,
bibl., notes)

SOHCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5,
No. 8, August 1956.

KLASTERSKY, I.

Cyclamen europaeum L. in Bohemia. p. 48. (Ochrana Prirody, Vol. 12, No. 2,
Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Aug 1957. Uncl.

KLASTERSEY, I.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General Division, History, Classics. Personnel A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 26

Author : Klastersey, I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Botanical Notes of Leonardo da Vinci

Orig Pub : Vesmir, 1957, 36, No 5, 169-170

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

SVOBODA, Oldrich; KLATIL, Frantisek; [Affiliation not given].

"The Most Common Causes of Medical Board Review Proceedings Initiated Because of Psychiatric Inadequacy for Military Duties."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 35, No 3, Jun 66, pp 127 - 129

Abstract: A review of psychiatric causes that make soldiers unsuitable for military service is presented; it is based on findings made on soldiers hospitalized at the Central Military Hospital in 1955, 1959, and 1963. In 1963 16.1% more soldiers were found not fit for military service than in 1955. The main increase was in the number of psychopaths; the number of neurotics also increased, but to a much smaller extent. In 1963, 77% of the psychopaths were referred to the Central Hospital for treatment already in the first year of their military service against 53% in 1955. The best approach to the solution of the problem of psychopaths in the army is to limit the numbers of those inducted in the services. 3 Figures, no references.

1/1

KLAF, Frantisek; POSPISIL, Jaroslav; POKORNY, Josef

Production of exacting steel castings in bonding bentonite mixtures with water glass. Střevarenství 12 no.11:448-452 N '64.

1. Zdarice strojirny a slevarny, Zdar.

KLAT, Frantisek

Use of backing sand mixture in the production of fireclay cores
and molds. Slevarenství 12 no.8:299-301 Ag '64

1. Zdarske strojirny a slevarny, Zdar nad Sazavou.

KLAT, Frantisek

CO₂ gassed mixture resistant to the formation of scabs in heavy steel casting. Slevarenstvi 9 no.11:451-454 N '61.

1. Zdarske strojirny a slevarny.

(Steel casting) (Carbon dioxide)

KLAT, F.

Activities of the National Technical Commission for Molding
Substances. Slevarenstvi 12 no.5:199 My '64.

KLAT, Frantisek

Use of the filling mixture CT. Slevarenstvi 10 no.8:306-308
Ag '62.

1. Zdarake strojirny a slevarny, slevarensky vyvoj.

KLAT, Frantisek; KOBEJCIK, Miloslav

Contribution to the formation of pinholes in castings made in
CO₂ mixes. Slevarenstvi 11 no.5:181-184 My '63.

1. Zdarake strojirny a slevarny, Zdar nad Sasavou.

PAULICEK, R.; KLAT, Fr.; KOREJCIK, M.

Problem of inclusion in castings cast in CT mixture.
Slevarenskvi 11 no.11:478-479 N'63.

1. Turcanske strojarne, Martin (for paulicek).
2. Šlarske strojirny a slevarny, Šlar nad Saavou (for Klat and Korejcik).

KLATIE, M

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Safety and Sanitation. H-6

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 1785.

Author : Zeman M., ~~Klatie, M.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Problems of Determining Mercaptan in Benzene According to the Czechoslovakian Standard CSN 65 6540.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 2, 82-84.

Abstract: Workers complained of headaches, general fatigue and vomiting when working with benzene containing a mercaptan (I). However, a preliminary analysis of that benzene (qualitative reaction with sodium nitroprusside recommended by CSN 65 6540) did not reveal any presence of I. It is recommen-

Card 1/2

22

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Major Roman UTRATA MD and Major Frantisek KLATIL MD, Department of Psychiatry of Central Military Hospital (psychiatrické oddelení UVM [Ústřední vojenské nemocnice,] Prague.

"Psychologic-Psychiatric First Aid."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 31, No 6, Dec 62; pp 273-277.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Comprehensive review and discussion of methods of handling psychiatric emergencies in verbal and physical manner; persuading and subduing agitated manic or paranoid persons in various environments and conditions; approaches to be used in handling suicidal and depressive patients. No references.

1/1

22

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000, CIA-RDP86-00513R000723010003-5
KLATIL, F., podplukovník, MUDr.; MAREČEK, P., promovany lékař.

Experiences with the use of some psychometrics and their possible use in military medicine. Voj. zdrav. listy 34 no.2:68-69 Ap '65

L 20494-66 RO

ACC NR: AP6012037

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0060/65/000/002/0068/0069

AUTHOR: Klatil, F. (Lt. Colonel, Doctor of medicine); Marecek, P. (Graduate physician)

ORG: none

TITLE: Experience with the application of some psychomimetics and their possible use in military medicine

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 2, 1965, 68-69

TOPIC TAGS: military medicine, nervous system drug, pharmacology, psychic stimulation

ABSTRACT: The most popular psychomimetics are Phenmetrazine and Ritalin (Centendrin). Their toxicity is very low. These drugs are used to strengthen dynamic activity and the psychic efficiency. They suppress the feeling of hunger, and have a generally stimulating effect, mainly in tired people. They should not be used in patients suffering from liver ailments. Ritalin removes the feeling of tiredness and sleepiness. In peace time Ritalin is used in hospitals in syndromes of apathy, hyposthenia and neurasthenia. With out-patients the use should be strictly controlled because these drugs are habit-forming. During war conditions, it could be administered to increase psychic activity and tolerance of hunger and cold. It should then be administered to drivers, radar equipment operators, and to personnel in communication

centers. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06

SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 356.33:613.867-085.78-035.1-035.51

Card 1/1

KLATIL, JIRI

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6310

Author : Klatil, Jiri
Inst : Higher Institute of Construction and Electrical Engineering,
Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.
Title : Steady-State Temperature Field in an Infinite Plane Double-
Layer Plate with Arbitrary Distribution of Temperature on the
Sidewalls.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. cesop. fys., 1955, 6, No 4, 431-436

Abstract : A formula is derived for the steady-state temperature in an
arbitrary point of a double-layer flat plate under the assump-
tion that an arbitrary temperature distribution, independent
of time, takes place on the two sidewalls in the case when
heat transfer occurs on the place of contact between these
layers.

Card : 1/1

KLATIL, J.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723010003-5

"Approximative determination of the maximum shearing stress in a twisted prismatic
bar with a general profile."

p. 202 (Institute of Mathematics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences) Vol. 2, no. 3, 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, no. 5, May 1958

Stationary Temperature Field in an Infinite Slab of Many Layers

2186:

Kláš. III. Champ de température stationnaire dans une plaque plane infinie à plusieurs couches, avec une distribution arbitraire de la température aux faces bordantes. *Apl. Mat.* 2 (1957), 258-278. (Czech. Russian and French summaries)

The author deduces formulas which express the stationary temperature in an infinite slab with n layers in the case that the two outside layers are kept at an arbitrary but fixed temperature distribution. The present paper is a generalization of a previous result by the same author [*Czechoslovak J. Phys.* 6 (1956), 551-557] concerned with only two layers.

František Wolf (Berkeley, Calif.)

1-FW

KLATIL, J.

Experimental determination of shearing stress in a twisted bar. p. 456.

(Strojirenstvi. Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Klätik, J

STROJIRENSIVI (Machinery)
Vol. 8, No. 2, 21, February 1964

Klätik J. Graphic method for determining
shear stress in prismatic bars loaded by
twisting force

The method described in this paper is a
graphic method for determining the
distribution of shear stress in prismatic
bars loaded by twisting force. The method
is based on the membrane analogy and the
direction representing the various and direction
of stress tension. The construction is based upon
the membrane analogy and reflected photographs.
The suggested method is suitable for
all calculations.

HUSTY, Zdenek (Brno); LEPIL, Oldřich (Gottwaldov); BOBLAK, Vaclav (Kar-
lovy Vary); MIKESKA, Jindřich (Ostrava); KLATIL, Jiri (Plzen);
HRADECKY, Frantisek (Praha); KLEIN, Tomas (Zvolen)

Reports from branches. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.5:306-312 '63.

VEJSADA, Frantisek (Ceske Budejovice); LEPIL, Oldrich (Olomouc); HORACEK,
Rudolf (Olomouc); KLATIL, Jiri (Plzen); STRECKO, O. (Presov);
PROCHAZKA, Jiri (Usti nad Labem); HEJNY, M. (Zilina)

Reports on the activity of the Branches of the Association of
Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists. Pokroky mat fyz astr
9 no.4:260-266 '64.

KLATIL, K.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical CHEVICKY PRUMYSL. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1958

ZEMAN, H. ; KLATIL, K. Determination of mercaptans in g solins according to the
Czechoslovak Standard 65 6540. p. 82

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959, (incl.

SOKOLA, K.; KLATIL, K.; EXNER, J.

Study of the adsorption on the surface of pigment particles.
Pt. 1. Chem prum 14 no.1:30-33 Ja'64.

1. Vyskumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku, Pardubice
(for Sokola and Exner).
2. Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n.p., Usti nad Labem
(for Klatil).

1109 65 EWP(j)/EWT(m) Po-4 DIAAP/ASD(m)-3/ESD(gs)/AMD/ASD(f)-2/AFWL/
SSD RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4049738 Z/0038/64/010/008/0291/0291

26
25
B

AUTHOR: Sokola, K.; Klatil, K.; Rotrekl, B. (Rotrekl', B.); Exner, J. (Eksner, Y.)

TITLE: Adsorption of naphthenates and fatty acids on titanium rutile white pigment determined by means of radioactive isotopes

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 10, no. 8, 1964, 291

TOPIC TAGS: naphthenate, fatty acid, rutile titanium, lacquer, radioactive isotope, toluene, rutile, pigment, flocculation

Abstract: A method for the study of the adsorption of important raw materials for the production of lacquers on the surface of rutile titanium white pigment is described. The method is based on radioactive isotopes; the pigment is precipitated from toluene solutions, and may contain some high molecular weight components for pigments. The method allows accurate investigation of the processes of stabilization of pigment particles, and the forma-

Card 1/2

L 11409-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049738

tion of layers that prevent formation of flocculated particles in the finished pigment material. Co and Ca naphthenates and palmitic acid are adsorbed on the surface, linoleic acid adsorption is influenced by the water present. Preparation of Co^{OO} naphthenate, and its desorption from the surface of rutile are described.

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav syntetických pryskyric a laku, Pardubice
(Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 18484-66 EWP(t) LJP(a) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6010244

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/000/005/0184/0185

35
B

AUTHOR: Exner, Josef; Klatil, Karel; Sokola, Karel

ORG: Research Institute for Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice (Vyskumny ustav syntetickych pryskyric a laku); [Klatil] Enterprise for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Usti (Spolek pro chemickou a hutni vyrobu, n. p.)

TITLE: Preparation of cobalt and calcium naphtenates tagged with Co sup 60 and Ca sup 45

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 5, 1965, 184-185

TOPIC TAGS: cobalt, calcium, tracer study, chemical precipitation, solvent extraction, organic solvent, radiation chemistry, remote handling equipment, titrimetry, polarimeter

ABSTRACT: The naphtenates are prepared by precipitation and extraction of the precipitate by a suitable hydrocarbon solvent. The authors describe an apparatus of their design that allows distant manipulation and eliminates hazards to operators. Detailed process descriptions are given. A polarometric and a complexometric titration method for the determination of metals in alloys are described. This paper was presented by M. Komurka. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 005
SOV REF: 002

Card 1

UDC: 546.73.02: 546.41.03

2

CA

30

Determination of vinylacetylene in chloroform. Prantl, J. *Chem. Ztg.* 45, 231 (1902). --A 5-cc. sample of chloroform was shaken thoroughly (10 min.) with 100 cc. aq. 0.5 N AgNO₃, later 1 N NH₄OH, and 100 cc. HCl in 100 cc. water. NaC₂H₃Cl₂ formed liberated an equiv. of HNO₂, which neutralized the equiv. of NH₄OH. The amt. of HCl (C₂H₃Cl₂) was estd. by the back titration of excess NH₄OH with 0.5 N HCl (methyl orange). AcH and MeC≡CCH₂Cl up to 1% content did not interfere, but MeC≡CCH₂Cl increased the results. M. H. H. 10/10

ZEMAN, Miroslav; KLATIL, Miroslav

Experience in polarographic determination of benzene in urine.
Pracevní list. 7 no.2:90-95; discussion 95-97 Apr 55.

(BENZENE, in urine,

determ., polarographic)

(URINE,

benzene, determ., polarographic)

SVIT. Gottwaldov

K. P. 711, M.

✓ 1121. REFINED BENZOL. GAMES GENERATION OF STAPLES
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a set of instructions related to the chemical 'REFINED BENZOL' and 'GAMES GENERATION OF STAPLES'. Some words like 'Methyl', 'Benzol', and 'Staples' are faintly visible.]

2. acc

1121

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants. H-23

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2586.

Author : Zoman M., Klatil, M.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Presence of Sulfur Compounds in Technical Solvents.

Orig Pub: Bezpecn. a hyg. prace, 1958, 8, No 4, 122-124.

Abstract: Upon the investigation of several samples of benzene containing 0.13-0.14% of organic sulfur and possessing toxic properties, the standard test for mercaptans using sodium nitroprusside (I) (Czechoslovakian standard 656540, see R. Zh. Khim.,

Card 1/2

67

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Processing of Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor and Rocket Fuels. Lubricants. II.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, Kolo, 1959, 36474.

Author : Zeman, M., Klatil, M.

Inst : "

Title : Remarks on the Czechoslovak Standard for Benzine.

Orig Pub : Chem. Pr. (S), 1958, 8, No 4, 195.

Abstract : Instructions are provided to determine the content of mercaptan and aromatic hydrocarbons in benzines (RZKhim, 1958, 33079). Bibliography of 11 titles.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723010003-

ABST. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 79043

AUTHOR : Zeman, M., Klatil, M., and Musil, B.

INST. : Not given

TITLE : Changes Observed in the Skin of Rabbits Injected Subcutaneously with Thiophene and with Mixtures of Thiophene and Refined Toluene.

ORIG. PUB. : Kozarstvi, 8, No 10, 302-303, 309 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors note that Ostrava refined toluenes (I) contain an increased amount of gasoline. I used as solvents for glues used in shoe manufacture produce irritations of the skin of workers exposed to their vapors. The content of thiophene (II) in refined I varies from 40 to 100 mg per 100 ml. The authors have shown that refined I from which all thio-compounds have been removed causes considerably smaller irritation of the skin in rabbits when injected subcutaneously than

CARD: 1/2

KLATIL, M.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia 4-5
 CATEGORI :
 ABS. JOUR. : *AZKhin.*, no. 22 1959, No. 79050
 AUTHOR : Zeman, M., Klatil, M., and Panek, K.
 : Not given
 TITLE : On the Qualitative Determination of Aldehydes in Acetone
 ORIG. PUB. : *Chem Prumysl.* 8, No 11, 638-640 (1953)
 ABSTRACT : The authors have investigated the Schiff (I) and Tollen (II) reagents, proposed by Koubal et al for the detection of aldehyde impurities in technical acetone in the health and sanitation control of solvents. It is shown that both I and II give positive tests for aldehydes even in the analysis of acetone samples in which the maximum possible impurity content is so small as to have no effect on the quality of the product from a sanitation point of view. The use of polarographic analysis is recommended.

From authors' summary

COND: 1/1 *NAR. p SVIT, GOTTWALDOV, CZECH*

KLATIL, M.

1419 Dermatology June *59*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 1376
1419. REMARKS CONCERNING POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO THE SKIN IN PERSONS WORKING IN SURROUNDINGS WITH TOLUENE VAPOURS - Poznámka k

možnostem kožního poškození u zaměstnanců pracujících v prostředí toluenových výparů - Zeman M., Klátil M. and Musil B. Lab. Odd. bezpečnosti práce, n. p. Svit, Gottwaldov T - PRÁCOV. LÉK. 1958, 10/4 (359-363) illus. 2

The authors deal with skin irritation in individuals working with toluene glues. It was proved that the colour reaction, given by technical toluenes produced at the Ostrava refineries, is not due to carbazol or anthracene but to heterocyclic compounds with a cycle containing sulphur. Irritation by thiophene, its mixture with purified toluene (conc. 1 mg./ml.) and by a mixture of Ostrava toluene purified by shaking with sulphuric acid till the isatine reaction disappeared was tested. After a single application to rabbit skin in the same dose of 0.2 ml., thiophene itself proved the most irritating substance, next being its mixture with purified toluene, while purified toluene was least irritating. From the results of experiments on rabbit skin, the assumption was made that the increased content of sulphur compounds of the thiophene type in technical toluenes can render the action of toluene itself more irritating. The authors assume that in the interest of the health of the workers it would be advisable to include the colour reaction of toluene with isatine into the technical standard tests, as the reactions hitherto used are not suitable for the detection of thiophene. As long as it is not possible to completely eliminate the above-mentioned substances in refineries, it would be desirable to at least determine their maximum permissible amounts and to elaborate a method for their quantitative estimation. (XVII, 13)

15
 Estimation of potassium peroxydisulfate in butadiene-
 styrene latex. Mlýnský Kamil and Opletal MŠJ (VJk)
 Slaty byst. Kautsch. Göttinger, Czech. J. Chem. průmysl
 9, 274-6 (1930). A polarographic method is suggested for
 the detn. of $K_2S_2O_8$ in latexes in the presence of Nektal (I)
 (mixt. of butylphthalenesulfonic acids) as emulsifier.
 In the presence of I the $S_2O_8^{2-}$ wave is deformed so that at
 concns. of I higher than 1.46 g/l. the frontal part of the
 wave is completely suppressed, the back part remaining
 well defined. The influence of pH is very important, the
 best results being obtained at pH 6-7, measurements
 being carried out between 1.0 and 1.8 v. in the absence of O.
 Under these conditions the height of the wave is directly
 proportional to the concn. of $K_2S_2O_8$. J. Sebenda

4
 279 (No)
 4220 yj

279

ZEMAN, Miroslav; KIATIL, Miroslav

Studies on a possibility of skin lesions in workers exposed to toluene vapors. Pracovni lek. 11 no.6:315-316 Aug 59.

1. Laborator oddeleni bespecnosti prace n.p. Svit, Gottwaldov I, vedouci F. Sanda.
(TOLUENE, eff. inj.) (SKIN DISEASES, etiol.)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KLATIL, M

Kaucuk, Kralupy nad Vltavou

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 7, July 1966, pp 2998-3000

"Contribution to the study of small quantities of
cyclopentadiene in isoprene."

KLATKA, JERZY

POLITOWSKI, Mieczyslaw; DZIADECKI, Jan; KLATKA, Jerzy

Capillaroscopy in clinical medicine. Polski tygod. lek.
12 no.18:692-697 29 Apr 57.

1. Z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej Akademii Medycznej w Krakowie.
Kierownik Kliniki: Prof. Dr. Jerzy Jasienki. Krakow, ul.
Smolenska 11.

(CAPILLARIES

capillaroscopy in clin. med., review (Pol))

L 45201-66 SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6023086 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: PO/0082/66/000/004/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Klatka, Narcyz (Commander, Master engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Safe distances from underwater explosions in shallow seas

SOURCE: Przegląd morski, no. 4, 1966, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: underwater explosion, shock wave, underwater working condition, underwater safety

ABSTRACT: Required distances from underwater explosions must be known for safe underwater working conditions in rivers, lakes, and near the seashore. To find such distances it is necessary to calculate the distribution of an underwater blast-wave pressure field. According to J. S. Jakowlew [Y. S. Yakovlev], in his Explosion Hydrodynamics (Gidrodinamika vzryva), Leningrad, 1961, the effect of the free-water surface must be taken into account when computing such pressure fields because of

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L 45201-66

ACC NR: AP6023088

wave inequalities. Jakowlew's formula, however, did not include the influence of the sea bottom but assumed the free-water surface to be an ideal plane. Moreover, it cannot be adapted analytically to the swell or to stormy seas, for such phenomena can be explained only by stochastic processes; the swell contributes to shock-wave attenuation. Safe distances from a point of explosion were computed and given by the author in 3 tables included in the paper. TNT charges were assumed to range from 0.1 kg—200 kg, blast levels to be 1, 2, and 5 m below the water surface, and points of observation (measurement) to be 1 or 2 m below the water surface. The author showed in three examples how to use the tables to find shock-wave pressure values at given distances from explosion points, and how to determine safe explosive charges according to distances from underwater working places of scuba divers. 2
Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables, and 2 formulas. (DR)

SUB CODE: 19/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: none/ SOV REF: none/
OTH REF: none/

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Card 2/2

L 41198-66

ACC NR: AP6018252

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: PO/0082/65/000/012/0013/0024

AUTHOR: Klatka, Narcyz (Master engineer, Lieutenant commander); Kievelowski, Jerzy
(Captain)

ORG: None

TITLE: Naval deactivating operations

SOURCE: Przegląd morski, no. 12, 1965, 13-24

TOPIC TAGS: sea mine, acoustic mine, torpedo, bomb, bomb deactivation, bomb defusing

ABSTRACT: The authors review some of the work done by Polish deactivation experts in defusing various types of mines, bombs, depth charges and torpedos since the Second World War. Some of the problems encountered in deactivating magnetic, inductive and acoustic mines are discussed. According to data obtained from the Soviet Union in 1946, about 1800 noncontact mines were laid by Soviet ships, the English Air Force and the Germans in Polish coastal areas. Although the batteries used in these mines retained sufficient electrical energy for ignition in isolated cases until 1952, all batteries were certainly dead by 1955. In some cases the mines are detonated at sea since they could go off during deactivation operations. Some bottom mines pulled up in 1965 have aluminum casings which have withstood the action of sea water for at least twenty years. Defusing operations are discussed including precautionary measures taken to protect deactivation crews. The procedures used for recovery and deactivation of torpedos, depth charges and other types of bombs are briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 13, 19/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

KLATKA, T.

An example of a periglacial relief of Lysa Gora in Gory Swietokrzyskie.

In French. p. 255.

(BIULETYN PERYGLACJALNY. No. 4, 1956, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

KLATKIEWICZ, Z.

3878

003733 : 001.183.3

Kuczyński W., Durka M., Klatkiewicz Z., Pawłły R. Concerning the Activity of Semi-Coke from Indigenous Brown Coal.

"O aktywności półkoków z krajowych węgli brunatnych". Przemysł Chemiczny, No. 12, 1954, pp. 808-809, 1 fig. 8 tabs. CH

The results of investigating the activity of semi-coke laboratory prepared from certain indigenous brown coals. The determination of activity was based on the measurement of the heat effect of reaction between semi-coke and hydrogen peroxide. The addition of ferric hydroxide to the coal notably increases the activity of semi-coke. The authors are of the opinion that the activity of semi-coke is closely connected with the structure of the coal from which the coke is prepared. The sharpest diminution in activity is shown by semi-coke obtained from the most carbonized raw materials. The connection of semi-coke activity with its porosity and with the content of volatile substances in coal was not established.

(3)

S/196/62/000/021/005/007
E194/E135

AUTHOR: Klatkiewicz, Zygmunt

TITLE: A method of making a silver-zinc accumulator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.21, 1962, 13-14, abstract 21.A 83 P. (Polish pat.
cl. 21b, 27/01, no.45202, January 16, 1962)

TEXT: The positive plates of silver-zinc accumulators are prepared by pressing silver powder with a bulk density equal to or less than 1500 grams per litre at a specific pressure up to 260 kg/cm² followed by firing for 15 minutes at 600 °C under a small pressure. The negative plates are prepared from pure ZnO fired at 700 °C and mixed with 1 - 5% HgO, CdO or finely ground metallic tin. The mixture together with a binder is pressed in a mould, lined with filter paper and dried under pressure. The mixture may be pressed without binder into a mould of perforated zinc foil with folded edges. The positive plates are wrapped in one or several layers of cellophane and then placed in bags made of polyamide fibre cloth. The negative plates are successively

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A method of making a silver-zinc ... S/196/62/000/021/005/007
E194/E135

wrapped in one or several layers of polyamide fibre cloth and one or several layers of cellophane. This method of making positive plates makes them stronger, increases the active surface and increases the rate of oxidation of silver whilst the accumulator is being charged.

ASSOCIATION: Centralne Laboratorium Akumulatorów i Ogniw.
(Central Laboratory of Accumulators and Cells)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KLATOVSKY, V.

WOR "idle-output" regulators for automatic compensation by static
condensers. p. 90.
(Elektrotechnik, Vol. 12, no. 3, March 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

Z/019/61/018/012/003/004
D006/D102

AUTHOR: Klatovský, V.

TITLE: Three-phase electric meters with a wide measuring range

PERIODICAL: Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury, Energetika a elektrotechnika, v. 18, no. 12, 1961, 557, abstract # E 61-7684. Měř. a Regul., 1961, no. 2, 1-7

TEXT: The importance of the measuring range of electric meters in power-industry practice is pointed out. The relations between maximum load, starting power and the beginning of accurate measuring, as well as basic theoretical problems of induction-type meters, the multiple-current theory and the difference between single-phase and three-phase electric meters are discussed. The moving-field theory and its advantages for designing and experimental solutions are explained. Basic principles of designing electric meters with a wide measuring range are given, as well as a brief report on applications at the Křižík n.p. (Křižík National Enterprise) where electric-

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S/194/61/000/010/003/082
D256/D301

AUTHOR: Klatovski, V.

TITLE: Wide-range three-phase kWh meters (Krzhizhik)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1961, 9, abstract 10 A71 (Kovo export, 1961, 7, no. 4, 8-12)

TEXT: Three types of three-phase active-energy meters manufactured by "Krzhizhik" (Czechoslovakia) are described: 1) A 2-element "ET 34"-type meter with a 400% capacity for overloading; 2) a 3-element "ET 44"-type meter with a 400% capacity for overloading; 3) a 3-element "ET 46"-type meter with a capacity for overloading of 600%, the construction of the moving part of the first 2 types having 2 discs, and the third - 3 discs. The (class) accuracy of the meters is 2.0; and the sensitivity 0.5% of the nominal figure. The range of applications of the new meters is considered and the following characteristics are given: Load curves, the

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KLATSMAN, Ye.I., inzh. portovogo flota; SHVARTS, S.S., inzh. portovogo flota

Experience of combined professions on harbor boats. Biul.
tekh.-ekon. inform. Tekh. upr. Min. mor. flota 7 no.8:75-76
'62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Merchant seamen)

KLATSNANYI, A.

KLATSNANYI, A. Problems of the use of transistors; an excerpt from a lecture.
Also, remarks by I. Velko and others. p. 161.

Vol. 16, No. 1, 1955

FOUR MONTHLY

TECHNOLOGY

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

~~KLATSMANXI, A.~~

The use of quartz clocks in geographical place determination; also, remarks by K. Reicheneder, W. Hristow, and J. Krajci. In German. p. 277.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudományos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 23, no. 1/3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.